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of the death of a President, it is said, it has been the Cabinet which has notified the Vice-President of his succession to the Presidency.

What might be the result should the Cabinet disagree as to a President's disability, and whether the decision would have to be unanimous or by a majority vote admittedly presents another complication.

Others Think Congress Should Act
In the opinion of others it would require a resolution of Congress to make valid a transfer of executive authority because of disability. It is argued that once the point is raised formally, the question is thrown into Congress just as it is in case of a deadlock in the electoral college.

It also is urged by some that the whole matter would be one for determination by the Supreme Court, on the hypothesis that it would be a judicial question solely.

It is pointed out also that the Supreme Court undoubtedly would have the final decision in the matter should a law signed by a Vice-President acting as President be challenged on its constitutionality.

All of the discussion of the subject by officials has been, it is emphasized, purely academic. Vice-President Marshall, although he has made no public expression on the subject, is understood to be entirely opposed to having the point raised in the present instance unless absolutely necessary to the interest of the nation, and the President's friends feel that he would be much hurt if any steps were taken to relieve him temporarily of his responsibilities.

League Menaces Very Life of America, Says Johnson

Means Elimination of Status Quo, Senator Declares in Final Speech at Salt Lake
SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 11.—The fight in the United States Senate to prevent the ratification of the proposed league of nations covenant in its present form, is a fight to preserve the promise of American life, Senator Hiram W. Johnson declared here tonight in the final speech of his transcontinental tour to answer President Wilson's defense of the peace treaty.

The Senator asserted that one of the fundamental fallacies in the proposed league of nations was the irreconcilable conflict between the imperialistic ambitions and policies of the European and Asiatic nations and the anti-imperialism of America.

"Their ideals are the antithesis of our ideals," said the Senator. "They ever think of increases in territory, of annexations of people, of imperialism, to use a generic term. We have no ideals of that sort. We want none of them. To take this country and make it a minority in a league of nations, a minority where these opposing ideals shall control, means that you are going to Europeanize America. That is exactly the thing we wish to prevent."

Two Farewell Speeches
Senator Johnson made two speeches to-day. He addressed a midday mass meeting in Ogden before coming to Salt Lake City. In an interview here tonight, he expressed himself as having been profoundly impressed with the anti-league sentiment which he found in Montana during his unexpected visit to that state yesterday.

After his speech at Butte, he was besieged with telegrams to stop at other points in the state, but his traveling schedule would only permit him to make a seven-minute talk at Dillon. A big crowd greeted him at the depot there and he was assured that the whole state of Montana was in "flaming revolt" against the league.

Referring to the recent declaration of Premier Lloyd George to the English Parliament that it had been arranged by the league of nations that at the beginning of the next war "the

Thomas Offers Four Treaty Reservations

Concern Labor Clauses and Domestic Issues; Sherman Wants 'Almighty God' Instead of 'Deity' in Preamble

Brandegge Assails Lansing

Doubts Wilson 'Thoroughly Considered' Shantung Report Secretary Withheld

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, to-day introduced in the Senate four reservations to the peace treaty, three affecting the labor clauses of the document and the fourth defining questions of domestic jurisdiction.

They provide that:

The United States declines to submit the credentials or qualifications of its delegates, advisers to the general labor conference in Washington this month and other appointees to any authority whatever, and that neither employers nor workers are eligible to selection or appointment as representatives of the United States government at the general labor conference, on the governing body of the international labor office, or as the "person of independent standing" on the commission of inquiry provided for under Article 412 of the treaty.

The United States understands that withdrawal from the league of nations includes also withdrawal from the international labor organization; and amendments to the labor clauses of the treaty shall not bind any member dissenting therefrom, but in that case that nation shall cease to be a member of the league.

The United States reserves the right to define questions of domestic jurisdiction and declares such domestic and political questions are not open to consideration by the general labor conference or any other body provided for under the labor clauses.

The United States reserves the right to recognize an appeal to the international labor office by any nation, party to a convention with the United States, but not member of the league, relative to the effectiveness of such convention.

Sherman Offers Amendment

Senator Sherman, Republican, of Illinois, introduced a direct textual amendment making reference in the treaty to the Deity. The amendment would insert in the preamble the words: "Invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God." It is understood this change is favored also by Senator Gore, of Oklahoma.

Senator Brandegge, of Connecticut, in the course of an attack on the State Department for the suppression of a report on Japanese influence on the railways of China, insisted that when President Wilson signed the note sent by him to the Senate refusing to submit the report he did it as a matter of routine and not following "thorough consideration" of the report, as stated in the note, inasmuch as Mr. Wilson since his return from the West had been under the care of his physician.

Mr. Brandegge's reference to the President's signature on this note brought to the surface for the first time a subject which has been privately discussed in the cloakrooms and which has disturbed the clerks of the Senate—the change in Mr. Wilson's signature since his illness.

Lansing Refused Copy

"Mr. Paul Whiphram, a skilled railroad engineer," said Senator Brandegge in his speech, "was sent to China by the Department of Commerce to study and report on the railroad situation and he made a valuable and important report of special interest now because we are dealing with the province of Shantung, whose industrial development and railroad facilities largely dominate the transportation and industrial situation in China. On August 14 I requested the Secretary of Commerce to send me a copy of this report. He replied that it was no longer in his possession, having been turned over to

Music, From Opera to Jazz, Soothes Wilson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—A wide range of entertainment, from opera to jazz music, is being offered President Wilson on the phonograph in the White House to divert his mind during his illness. Standing near the door to the President's bedroom, one may hear the closing strains of "Tannhauser." There follows a pause as a new record is slipped on the machine—and suddenly the symphonic music of an Hawaiian "hula-hula" is heard.

The music supplements Mrs. Wilson's reading of poetry and fiction as an aid to preventing the President worrying about affairs of state.

The Department of State. I then addressed the same request to the State Department and it was refused, with this statement:

"The report has never received the approval of the department for its tendency is such that this department is not disposed to give it circulation under circumstances which might be construed as implying any responsibility for its conclusion. The proposal embodied in the report has furthermore been confused in some quarters with certain matters now under negotiation in China."

"I have obtained for you and enclose an advance copy of the report on the railways of China prepared by Frank R. Whiphram, which contains a consideration of the question of consolidating or unifying the railways of China. This report is not yet ready for distribution to the public, but doubtless will be given out after the thirtieth of the present month. I venture to hope that it will give you the information for which you are seeking."

—Robert Lansing.

Quickly Secured He Says
"This treaty proposes to transfer a great Chinese province to a foreign empire, and we are asked to assent to it," continued Senator Brandegge. It seems germane for us to know at least what constitutes the province of Shantung and how it is related to the great empire to whose dismemberment we are asked to be a party. The department of Commerce has this report, which it secured to aid American commerce."

"The minute it is discovered in the Department of Commerce, it is grabbed by the State Department and put under the seal of diplomatic secrecy. On September 11 Senator Lodge introduced a resolution asking the transmission of this report to the Senate. The resolution was unanimously adopted on that day, but no attention whatever was paid to it and three weeks later Mr. Lodge called attention to the fact. A few days later this message from the President was received by the Senate:

"To the Senate: In response to the resolution adopted by the Senate September 11, 1919, 'that the Secretary of State be and he is hereby requested to send to the Senate a copy of the report made by Mr. Paul Whiphram on 'newly discovered Japanese influence on the railways of China,' I am constrained to say that after a thorough consideration of the resolution and with every desire to meet the wishes of the Senate I am unable to do so. The report is not in the possession of the State Department and would not be conserved by the transmission to the Senate of the report requested."

Doubts He Read It

"I wonder how many Senators think the President has read that report or given it a 'thorough consideration'?" Senator Brandegge continued. "I have seen the original signature of the President on that communication. I do not know whether anything can be done about this matter."

"I did not quite understand the Senator," interrupted Senator Penrose, "whether this was actually the President's own signature on this communication. I am a little curious to know whether he signed it himself."

"I am not an expert in handwriting," replied Mr. Brandegge, "nor familiar with the President's signature. But the President arrived here September 29, and was immediately taken charge of by his physician, and has been ill ever since. It seems to me the President could not really have given this matter the 'thorough consideration' which he attaches over his signature he has given. I assume that if the President signed the reply the State Department sent to him for signature, he would have had time to read the report and give it 'thorough consideration.'"

"Does the Senator recall when the report was made?" asked Senator Hitchcock. "It is quite possible the report had been in the State Department for some time and been read by the President at his leisure. It seems to me a little reckless for a Senator

to question a fact officially stated over the President's signature without having made inquiries as to the circumstances."

Not Allowed to Copy It

"I may be a very reckless gentleman," replied Mr. Brandegge, "though I do not feel reckless at this moment. I have formed no conclusive judgment about this matter. I know that the report was in the Department of Commerce. I learned that it was there from a gentleman who had read it and who told me, as I recollect, that it showed the extent to which the Japanese were penetrating China and controlling its finances of transportation and proposed a way to neutralize the transportation system of China, so that the policy of the open door for all nations could not be defeated or put in peril by Japan or any other nation."

"My informant was not allowed to make a copy of the document, but required to stay there and read it at the department. He told me another gentleman had been allowed to see it and gave me the address of that other. I wrote to this second gentleman asking him the general purport of the report. He informed me that it was a magnificent document, stating the true situation about Chinese transportation and what was happening to it, and that it was controlling it and what it meant to the country, and future interests of this country, but he said: 'I don't want to be drawn into the matter. I have not that report, and I will not give it vital interest that it may be made public. I cannot say anything publicly about it.'"

"It is not true that the suppression of the report is directly in the interest of Japan," asked Mr. Lodge.

"If the report contains what I suspect, its suppression is in the interest of Japan," replied Mr. Brandegge.

Italian Crew Mutinies; Takes Arms to Fiume

Ship With 30,000 Rifles and 20 Batteries of Guns Enters d'Annunzio's Port

Fiume, Oct. 11 (By The Associated Press).—The steamer Persia, bound from Genoa for Vladivostok, with a cargo of 30,000 rifles, ten million cartridges, twenty batteries of mountain guns and two heavy guns for the troops operating against the Bolsheviks, has arrived at Fiume.

After the Persia reached open sea in the Mediterranean the crew refused to take the vessel through the Suez Canal, and the commander, unable to check the mutiny, yielded to their demand that the ship should be taken into Fiume and headed back into the Adriatic, reaching Fiume harbor Thursday.

An Italian plenipotentiary ordered to the Far East was aboard. He disembarked at Fiume and proceeded to Albania to await further orders from Rome.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The Supreme Council at its meeting to-day accepted in principle a demand presented on behalf of Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin, asking that Russian war material captured by the German army during the war should be turned over to them for the use of their armies. The Inter-Allied Commission of Control in Germany will supervise the execution of the measure.

Bolsheviki Seize Zionists

Entente Friends Are Reported Arrested in Petrograd

LONDON, Oct. 11.—News has been received in London that a member of the Zionist executive committee and other prominent Zionists in Petrograd have been arrested by the Bolsheviks. The arrests were due to their sympathies for the Entente.

Swann Wrong, Says Foreman Of Grand Jury

Continued from page 1

should therefore be representative fairly of both without prejudice to either."

Mr. Almiral said Justice Weeks was apparently willing to confer with the District Attorney relative to the request for a special assistant.

"The District Attorney absolutely refused to consider this demand of the grand jury, whereupon Justice Weeks withdrew his proffer," he said.

"We were told by the justice that the extraordinary grand jury could appeal to Governor Smith. Please remember in this connection that both motions were voted unanimously."

Governor Smith was at the Biltmore Hotel last night, and declared that he had received no request that the transit inquiry be turned over to the Attorney General. He declined to make any comment.

Swann's Next Step Uncertain

District Attorney Swann, who has announced that all further initiative in the transit and milk inquiries would rest henceforth with the grand jury itself, declined to say whether he would place these matters before another grand jury if this one dropped the investigations. He did say, however, that as far as he went the only cases he would present to the jurors would be purely technical cases, for which purpose Governor Smith convened the jury.

George Gordon Battle said that he had no knowledge of the grand jury's action, and that it would have been impossible for him to accept the post as special assistant to investigate transit, as suggested by the jury.

W. O. Wood, president and general manager of the Long Island Electric Railway Company, has made application for permission to put into effect a new increased tariff schedule on five days' notice. Announcement of this was made yesterday by Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon. Commissioner Nixon has ordered a hearing on the application for October 30.

May Cease Operation

President Wood says that unless financial relief can be obtained the company may be compelled to cease operation before court proceedings looking toward a dissolution are completed. He also informed the Public Service Commission that the company has prepared applications asking for a receiver for the road, but that an effort will be made to hold these in abeyance until the commission renders a decision on the present application.

The Long Island Electric Railway Company is owned jointly by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Long Island Railroad.

According to the application, the revised tariff will provide for a ten-cent through rate from Brooklyn city line to Belmont Park, a ten-cent through rate from Fulton and Washington streets to Hook Creek, and a fifteen-cent rate from Fulton and Washington streets, Jamaica, to Far Rockaway. Instead of the present ten-cent rate, twenty cents is to be charged for all passengers boarding a car between Van Wyck Avenue and Brooklyn city line and riding to Far Rockaway, and the same rate of fare is to be charged to passengers riding from Far Rockaway to points west of Van Wyck Avenue. There also is to be a twenty-

cent rate for passengers boarding a car at any point east of Max Weber Avenue and riding to Far Rockaway. On the return trip twenty cents is to be charged for passengers boarding through to points east of Max Weber Avenue.

2,000 Reported Lost In British Shipwreck

ARCHANGEL, Oct. 10.—Two thousand lives have been lost in the wreck of an unnamed British ship on the Norwegian coast, according to a wireless dispatch received here from Hel-singfors.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Neither the Admiralty nor Lloyd's has received any information relative to the wreck of a British ship on the Norwegian coast. At these sources the report is discredited.

If the loss of life in the wreck reported is as large as indicated, the disaster will mark a new record in the annals of the sea. It would seem the ship was a military transport bringing British soldiers from Archangel, from which port Great Britain has been marking large numbers of men during the last month. It is known that troop ships have sailed quite recently from

Archangel, Copenhagen advice stating that 1,200 soldiers who have been on the Archangel front have just landed at Riga and have been rushed to the front south of that city to meet onslaughts of German and Russian forces.

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